

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PATIENTS ATTENDING VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS:

A STUDY OF 138,626 CASES*†

During 1959 the British Co-operative Clinical Group collected data concerning male and female cases of gonorrhoea and "other conditions" treated in British venereal disease clinics during the years 1952, 1955 and 1958. Information regarding country of birth was sought under nine headings. A total of eighty-four clinics in England and Wales and three in Scotland were able to provide complete information for each of the three years. A further seventeen clinics in England and Wales and one clinic in Scotland provided partial information, from which the figures for 1958, at least for gonorrhoea in males, are utilized in the following report (Table I). The names of the participating clinics in each area are shown in Appendix I.

The survey covered 37,818 cases of gonorrhoea and 100,808 cases of "other conditions"—a total of 138,626 patients (Table II). Detailed information for 1958 for England and Wales is given by region in Appendix II.

Gonorrhoea in England and Wales

The total cases of gonorrhoea treated in all the

* This study was undertaken in conjunction with the British Federation against Venereal Diseases. A preliminary report was made by the Secretary of the British Co-operative Clinical Group, Dr. R. R. Willcox, at the meeting of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses in London, October 14th to 16th, 1959, and Dr. Willcox also presented the final findings to the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases on March 25, 1960.

† Received for publication March 29, 1960.

TABLE I
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING CLINICS

Region	Clinics giving Complete Information	Clinics giving Partial Information	Total
Yorkshire	13	—	13
North-West	18	2	20
North-East	6	—	6
West	16	2	18
London	9	8	17
Midlands	2	1	3
South and East	12	3	15
Wales	8	1	9
Total England and Wales	84	17	101
Scotland	3	1	4
Total	87	18	105

clinics of England and Wales during the eight years 1951–1958 are shown in Table III.

TABLE III
TOTAL CASES OF GONORRHOEA TREATED IN ALL THE V.D. CLINICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, BY SEX, 1951–1958

Sex	Male	Female	Total
Year			
1951	14,975	3,089	18,064
1952	15,510	3,585	19,095
1953	15,242	4,021	19,263
1954	13,962	3,574	17,536
1955	14,079	3,766	17,845
1956	16,377	4,011	20,388
1957	19,620	4,761	24,381
1958	22,398	5,489	27,887

TABLE II
CASES OF GONORRHOEA AND OTHER CONDITIONS INCLUDED IN SURVEY, BY SEX, 1952–1958

Disease	Sex	Gonorrhoea			Other Conditions		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
England and Wales	1952	6,571	1,471	8,042	19,742	6,645	26,387
	1955	5,585	1,589	7,174	20,746	6,157	26,903
	1958	8,591	2,070	10,661	20,481	6,889	27,370
Additional	1958	6,796	984	7,780	9,213	2,680	11,893
Scotland	1952	1,180	186	1,366	2,333	350	2,683
	1955	1,051	101	1,152	2,249	576	2,825
	1958	1,517	126	1,643	2,243	504	2,747
Total		31,291	6,527	37,818	77,007	23,801	100,808

During the 4-year period 1954–1958 there was a substantial increase of 60·5 per cent. in males and of 54·1 per cent. in females. It is also evident that in 1958 approximately four males received treatment for gonorrhoea for every one female (22,398 compared with 5,489).

Complete information was available for the years 1952, 1955 and 1958 for from 38·4 to 42·4 per cent. of the total male cases and for from 37·7 to 41·0 per cent. of the female cases (Table IV).

By utilizing the additional data for 1958 (see Table II and Appendix II), information about nationality was available for 15,387 male cases (68·7 per cent. of the national total) and 3,054

TABLE IV
PROPORTION OF TOTAL NATIONAL CASES OF GONORRHOEA COVERED BY 84 CLINICS GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION, IN ENGLAND AND WALES, BY SEX, 1952–1958

Sex	Male			Female		
Year	1952	1955	1958	1952	1955	1958
Total Cases in Survey: England and Wales ..	6,571	5,585	8,591	1,471	1,589	2,070
Total Cases in England and Wales. All Clinics ..	15,510	14,079	22,398	3,585	3,766	5,489
Percentage of National Total in Survey ..	42·4	39·7	38·4	41·0	42·2	37·7

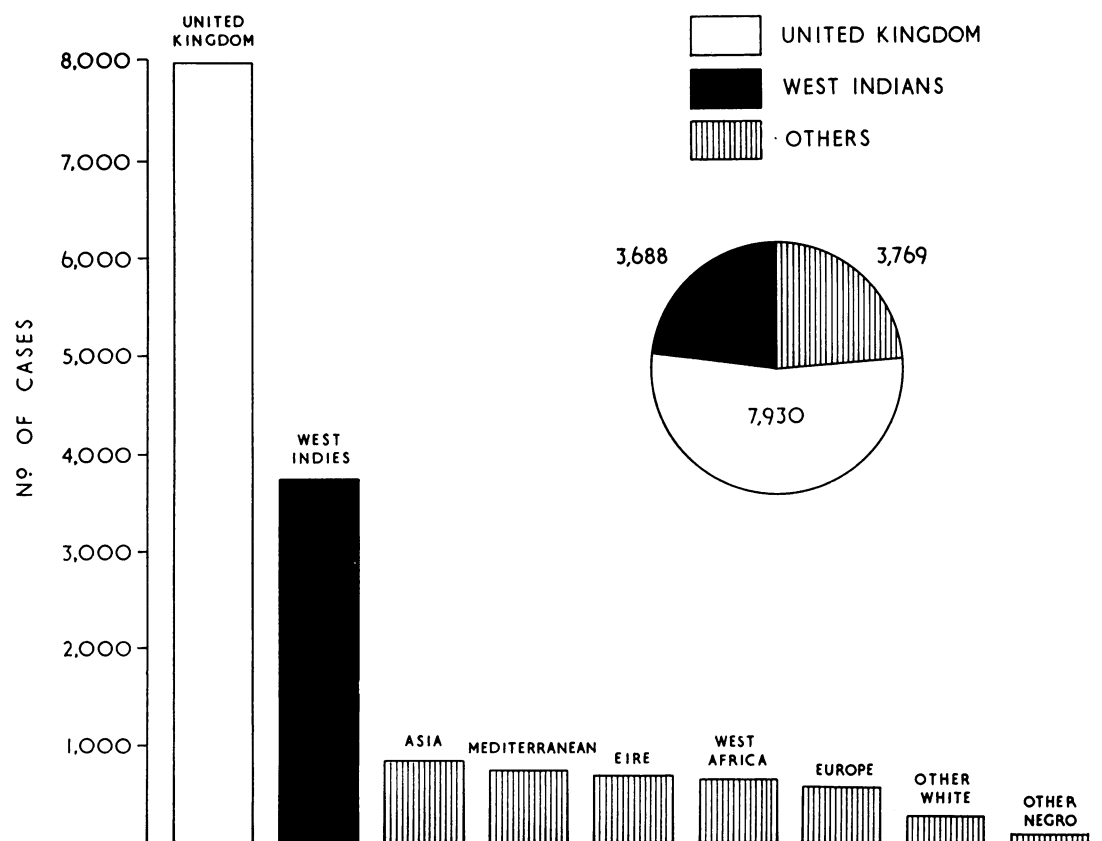


FIG. 1.—Gonorrhoea in males, England and Wales, 1958.

female cases (55.6 per cent. of the national total). The country of origin is shown in Table V.

TABLE V

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA IN SELECTED CLINICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, BY SEX, 1958

Sex		Male	Female
Country of Origin ..	West Indies ..	3,688	181
	West Africa ..	621	4
	Other Negro ..	91	2
	Asia ..	831	6
	Mediterranean ..	744	36
	United Kingdom ..	7,930	2,709
	Eire ..	672	71
	Europe ..	578	37
	Other White ..	232	8
Total		15,387	3,054

In both sexes the largest single group consisted of patients born in the United Kingdom, and the second largest of West Indians. The United King-

dom patients comprised approximately one-half of the males and nearly nine out of ten of the females. The West Indians of both sexes were approximately equal in numbers to the total patients from all other countries except the United Kingdom, comprising 24 per cent. of the males and 5.9 per cent. of the females (Table VI; Figs 1 and 2).

TABLE VI

GONORRHOEA IN PATIENTS FROM WEST INDIES, UNITED KINGDOM, AND ELSEWHERE, BY SEX, 1958

Sex		Male		Female	
		No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
Country of Origin	West Indies ..	3,688	24.0	181	5.9
	All Others ..	3,769	24.5	164	5.4
	United Kingdom	7,930	51.5	2,709	88.7
Total		15,387	100.0	3,054	100.0

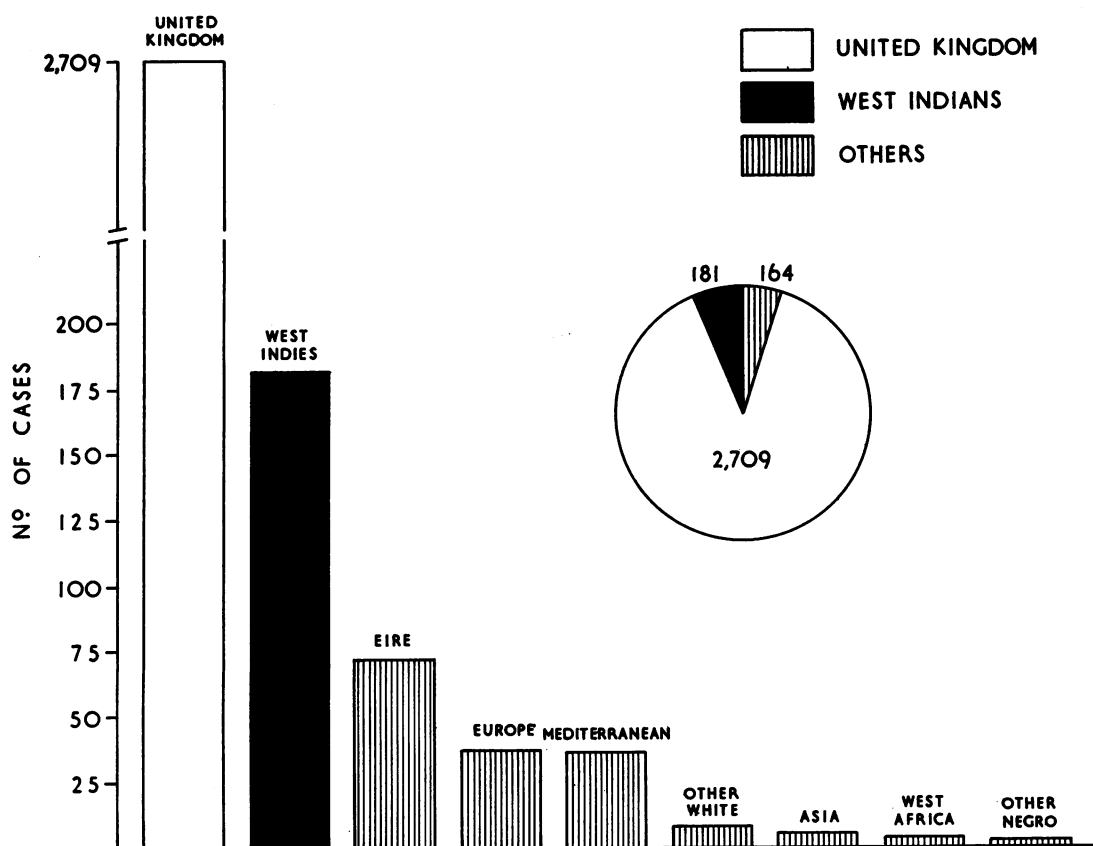


FIG. 2.—Gonorrhoea in females, England and Wales, 1958.

The numbers of West Indians with gonorrhoea attending the clinics of England and Wales increased markedly between 1952 and 1958. Table VII shows the total cases treated at the clinics for which figures were available for the years 1952, 1955 and 1958. There was an increase of 350 male United Kingdom patients (17.3 per cent. of the total increase) but the percentage increase of male West Indians was over three times (54.9 per cent. of the total increase) and that of all others nearly twice as much (27.8 per cent. of the total increase) (Fig. 3). Although they are still relatively few in number, there was also a significant increase in male patients from Asia, the Mediterranean, and West Africa, but a decrease in those born on the continent of Europe.

Table VII also shows that more than three-quarters of the increase in female cases (78.6 per cent.) was accounted for by women born within the United Kingdom, and only 14.7 per cent. by West Indian females (Fig. 3).

In 1958 the proportion of gonorrhoea in male West Indians differed widely in different regions. They accounted for 43 per cent. in the Midlands, 35 per cent. in Yorkshire, and 27 per cent. in London, while in the Tyneside area, Southern England, and Wales (as also in

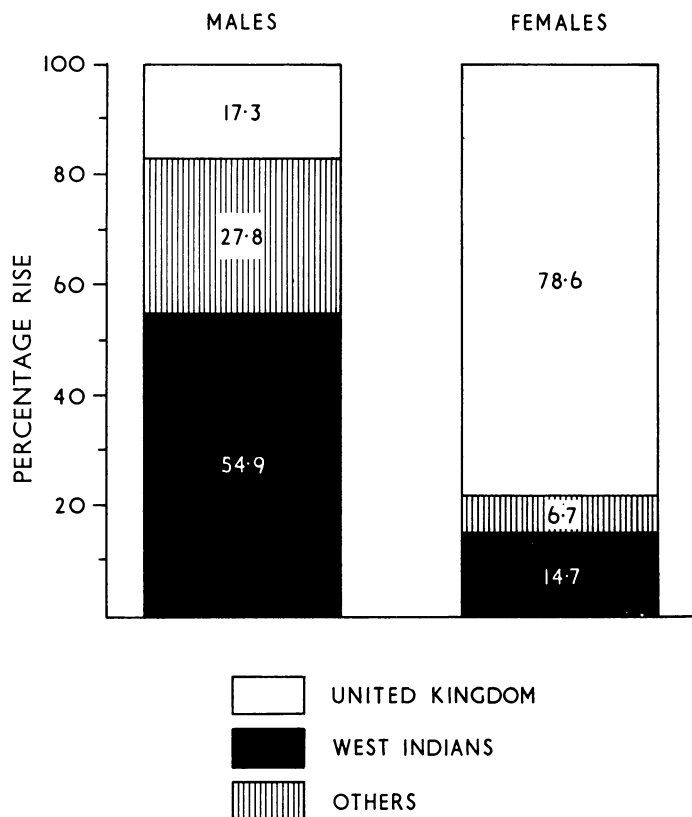


FIG. 3.—Gonorrhoea in West Indians, United Kingdom patients, and others, percentage increase, 1952—1958.

TABLE VII

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA, BY SEX, 1952—58

Sex			Male					Female				
Year			1952	1955	1958	Increase 1952-58	Percentage Increase	1952	1955	1958	Increase 1952-58	Percentage Increase
Country of Origin	West Indies		198	333	1,307	+ 1,109	+ 54.9	7	17	95	+ 88	14.7
	West Africa		212	204	323	+ 111	+ 5.5	1	1	3	+ 2	0.3
	Other Negro		39	43	64	+ 25	+ 1.2	—	5	1	+ 1	0.2
	Asia		284	255	585	+ 301	+ 14.9	2	5	4	+ 2	0.3
	Mediterranean ..		251	296	631	+ 380	+ 18.8	11	32	32	+ 21	3.5
	United Kingdom ..		4,581	3,759	4,931	+ 350	+ 17.3	1,394	1,470	1,865	+ 471	78.6
	Eire		189	152	226	+ 37	+ 1.8	29	37	36	+ 7	1.2
	Europe		658	423	390	- 268	- 13.2	22	16	27	+ 5	0.8
	Other White		159	120	134	+ 25	+ 1.2	5	6	7	+ 2	0.3
Total			6,571	5,585	8,591	+ 2,020	100.0	1,471	1,589	2,070	+ 599	100.0

Scotland *q.v.*), the proportion was well below 5 per cent. (Table VIII).

TABLE VIII
GONORRHOEA IN MALE WEST INDIANS, BY
REGION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958

Region	Total Cases	West Indians	
		Number	Percentage
Yorkshire	1,234	432	35.0
North-West	3,257	502	15.4
North-East	615	18	2.9
West	443	69	15.6
London	7,257	1,956	27.0
Midlands	1,529	658	43.0
South and East	503	42	8.3
Wales	549	11	2.0
Total	15,387	3,688	24.0

In certain individual clinics, the West Indians formed a particularly high percentage. In Huddersfield in 1958, for example, no less than 77.3 per cent. of the patients were West Indians, while a proportion of 45 per cent. was exceeded in Birmingham, Ipswich, and three London clinics (Prince of Wales, St. Mary's, and Stratford). (Table IX).

TABLE IX
GONORRHOEA IN MALE WEST INDIANS IN CERTAIN
CLINICS, 1958

Clinic	Total Cases	West Indians	
		Number	Percentage
Huddersfield	163	126	77.3
Stratford (London)	73	42	57.5
Birmingham	1,106	551	49.8
Ipswich	75	36	48.0
Prince of Wales (London)	116	55	47.4
St. Mary's (London)	2,448	1,143	46.7
Leeds	414	163	39.4
Manchester Royal Infirmary	325	115	35.4
Sheffield Royal Hospital	163	53	32.5
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	79	25	31.6
St. Thomas's (London)	445	120	27.0
Whitechapel Clinic (London)	1,448	386	26.7
Nottingham	398	106	26.6
Total	7,253	2,921	40.3

"Other Conditions" in England and Wales

The numbers of cases of "other conditions", *treated and untreated*, in both sexes, increased only slightly in the years under review—3.7 per cent. in both sexes.

The proportion of the national cases covered by the clinics giving complete returns, differs in the two sexes (Table X). It is felt, however, that this difference has resulted from the fact that some clinics returned "non-gonococcal urethritis" under "other conditions". This does not invalidate the comparison of the country of origin of these patients with that of those with gonorrhoea, but a precise calculation of the percentage covered of the national total of "other conditions" cannot be made. When the clinics providing additional information for 1958 are included, data regarding country of origin are available for 29,694 male and 9,569 female patients with "other conditions" (Table XI; Fig. 4 (overleaf); Appendix II).

TABLE XI
"OTHER CONDITIONS" IN 1958, BY SEX, AND
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Sex		Male	Female
Country of Origin ..	West Indies	1,956	615
	West Africa	319	14
	Other Negro	211	13
	Asia	1,098	24
	Mediterranean	1,006	81
	United Kingdom	23,027	8,536
	Eire	737	144
	Europe	1,053	131
	Other White	287	11
Total		29,694	9,569

In this group, one female was examined to approximately every three males, compared with one to every five males in the gonorrhoea group. The West Indians were responsible for only 6.6 per cent. of male cases (compared with 24 per cent. of cases of gonorrhoea), "All Others" for 15.9 per cent., and males born in the United Kingdom for 77.5 per cent. (compared with 51.5 per cent. of cases of gonorrhoea). The West Indians were

TABLE X
PROPORTION OF TOTAL NATIONAL CASES OF OTHER CONDITIONS COVERED BY CLINICS
GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1952-58

Sex	Male			Female		
Year	1952	1955	1958	1952	1955	1958
Total Cases in Survey: England and Wales	19,742	20,746	20,481	6,645	6,157	6,889
Total Cases in England and Wales: All Clinics	35,506	38,049	36,273	20,476	19,257	21,150
Percentage of National Total in Survey	55.6	54.5	56.5	32.9	31.5	32.6

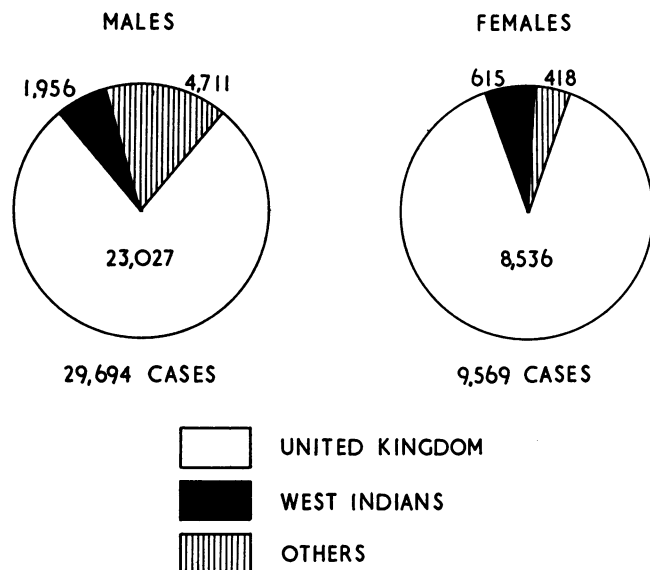


FIG. 4.—“Other conditions” in West Indians, United Kingdom patients, and others, 1958.

responsible for an almost identical percentage of female cases (6.4 per cent., a figure which compared closely with the 5.9 per cent. of female cases of gonorrhoea), and females born in the United Kingdom for 89.2 per cent. (Table XII; Fig. 4).

TABLE XII
“OTHER CONDITIONS” IN PATIENTS FROM WEST INDIES, UNITED KINGDOM, AND ELSEWHERE, BY SEX, 1958

Sex		Male		Female	
		No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
Country of Origin	West Indies ..	1,956	6.6	615	6.4
	All Others ..	4,711	15.9	418	4.4
	United Kingdom	23,027	77.5	8,536	89.2
Total		29,694	100.0	9,569	100.0

The data from the clinics from which complete information is available for the years under review is shown for males and females in Table XIII.

In males there was only a small increase of 739 cases (3.7 per cent.) between 1952 and 1958. Although even in 1958 the percentage of West Indians was relatively small, there was a substantial increase in numbers from 137 to 644 cases.

The number of male patients from the United Kingdom, Europe, and other white races (except Eire), declined during this time, but in most other groups the numbers increased.

In females, the percentage increase was the same (3.7 per cent.) although the actual numbers were smaller. The United Kingdom patients—although forming the vast majority—declined slightly, but the numbers of West Indians increased from 24 cases in 1952 to 287 cases in 1958.

Discussion

The increase in the numbers of West Indian patients in all groups is particularly evident in respect of male patients with gonorrhoea. In all groups the increase has been most marked since 1955.

No reliable figures are available for the numbers of West Indians in the United Kingdom. In reply to a Parliamentary Question in the House of Commons on September 3, 1958, the Home Secretary said that the latest estimate of coloured immigrants was 210,000, of whom about 55 per cent. were West Indians (*i.e.* 115,000). No sex distribution is available, but, supposing that 100,000 were males, the data supplied show that 3,688 cases of gonorrhoea

TABLE XIII
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PATIENTS WITH “OTHER CONDITIONS”, BY SEX, 1952–58

Sex		Male				Female			
		1952	1955	1958	Difference 1952–58	1952	1955	1958	Difference 1952–58
Country of Origin	West Indies ..	137	275	644	+ 507	24	66	287	+ 263
	West Africa ..	126	129	140	+ 14	—	3	9	+ 9
	Other Negro ..	55	73	56	+ 1	1	5	10	+ 9
	Asia	388	543	840	+ 452	10	8	12	+ 2
	Mediterranean	528	793	888	+ 360	30	44	61	+ 31
	United Kingdom	16,915	17,541	16,770	— 145	6,440	5,863	6,322	— 118
	Eire	266	297	318	+ 52	66	93	105	+ 9
	Europe .. .	1,148	919	684	— 464	66	70	77	+ 11
	Other White ..	179	176	141	— 38	8	5	6	— 2
Total		19,742	20,746	20,481	+ 739 (3.7%)	6,645	6,157	6,889	+ 244 (3.7%)

in West Indian males were treated during 1958 in the clinics under review, which works out at 36.9 per 1,000. The number of cases treated in these clinics may be only two-thirds of the number treated in all clinics and also takes no account of patients treated by private practitioners. Only 181 female cases were treated, approximately 12 per 1,000, by the same method of calculation.

Contrasting these figures with those for patients born in the United Kingdom, we find that 7,930 cases of gonorrhoea in males were treated in 1958, again admittedly only two-thirds of the national total treated in all clinics. In mid-1957, the male population of England and Wales in the age group 20 to 44 years (into which nearly all the West Indian immigrants fall) was approximately 7,521,000. Ignoring the fact that some of the 7,930 cases of gonorrhoea in men born in the United Kingdom will have been drawn from a larger white population which includes Scotland and Northern Ireland, this represents 1.1 per 1,000, as compared with 36.9 per 1,000 for the West Indian group.

Similarly, in mid-1957, the female population of England and Wales in the age group 20 to 44 years was approximately 7,651,000, so that the 2,709 cases in women born in the United Kingdom (admittedly only 55.4 per cent. of the national total treated in all clinics) represents 0.4 per 1,000, compared with an estimated 12 per 1,000 for the West Indian group.

Situation in Scotland.—Information regarding the incidence of gonorrhoea and other conditions is given in Table XIV. The four Scottish clinics reporting accounted for 48.4 to 55.5 per cent. of the male cases in Scotland, but for only 21.3 to 43.6 per cent. of the female cases.

In some of the Glasgow totals, patients born in Eire were combined with those born in the United Kingdom, for, in the words of one reporter, "Glasgow is practically a suburb of Eire". For this reason the relative figures of United Kingdom and "Other" patients do not bear a strict comparison with those for England and Wales, but it is nevertheless clearly evident that West Indians and Others (apart from those born in Eire) were not significant factors in the Scottish clinics concerned. The same was true for patients treated for other conditions.

Owing to a change in the classification of "other conditions" in 1956, it is not possible to compare the percentage of the Scottish national figures which is covered in these years.

Summary and Conclusions

(1) The British Co-operative Clinical Group have examined the country of origin of 138,626 patients attending the Venereal Disease Clinics of Great Britain during the years 1952, 1955, and 1958. Of these, 37,818 patients had gonorrhoea and 100,808 "other conditions". The countries of origin were classified into nine groups. A total of 105 clinics participated, 87 of which were able to give complete information for all three years.

(2) A rise in the national gonorrhoea figures was noted in England and Wales. During the 4-year period 1954–1958, there was an increase of 60.5 per cent. in males and of 54.1 per cent. in females.

(3) Information for England and Wales is available for 1958 concerning the country of origin of 15,387 male cases of gonorrhoea (68.7 per cent. of the national total) and of 3,054 female cases (55.6 per cent. of the national total). Of the male cases,

TABLE XIV

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA IN SCOTLAND, BY SEX, 1952–58

Disease	Country of Origin	Male			Female		
		1952	1955	1958	1952	1955	1958
Gonorrhoea	West Indies	—	—	2	—	—	—
	All Others	29	37	21	5	1	3
	United Kingdom* ..	1,151	1,014	1,494	181	100	123
	Total	1,180	2,153	1,517	186	101	126
	Scottish National Total	2,436	1,051	2,733	427	392	591
	Gonorrhoea as Percentage of National Total	48.4	48.8	55.5	43.6	25.8	21.3
Other Conditions	West Indies	—	2	4	—	—	—
	All Others	69	111	82	—	2	4
	United Kingdom* ..	2,264	2,136	2,157	350	574	500
	Total	2,333	2,249	2,243	350†	576	504

*Probably includes Eire.

†Figures for one participating clinic in Glasgow not available for 1952.

51.5 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 24.0 per cent. in the West Indies, and 24.5 per cent. in other countries. Of the female cases, 88.7 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 5.9 per cent. in the West Indies, and 5.4 per cent. in other countries. Those born in the West Indies formed by far the most numerous group of both sexes, apart from those born in the United Kingdom.

(4) It was found that, in the clinics giving complete information, 54.9 per cent. of the increase in male gonorrhoea cases between 1952 and 1958 (but only 14.7 per cent. of the increase in female cases) was due to infections in West Indian patients. This trend has become increasingly apparent since 1955.

(5) In males with gonorrhoea, the proportion of West Indian patients in 1958 was highest in the Midlands (43 per cent.) and in Yorkshire (35 per cent.), being less than 3 per cent. in the North-East and also in the Welsh clinics included in the survey. In thirteen individual clinics the average proportion was 40.3 per cent. and in three others it exceeded 30 per cent. The numbers of West Indians in the Scottish clinics were very small.

(6) Although they do not amount to a significant proportion of the whole, there has also been a substantial relative increase in male patients with gonorrhoea born in Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

(7) West Indian patients accounted in 1958 for less than 7 per cent. of cases of "other conditions" in either sex, although here too there was a substantial relative increase after 1955. The number of patients of either sex born in the United Kingdom declined during the same period. In 1958 the West Indian patients of both sexes were more numerous than patients of any other group, except those born in the United Kingdom.

(8) It is calculated that, in West Indians in 1958, the known gonorrhoea rate per annum was at least 36.9 per thousand in males and 12 per thousand in females, the figures for United Kingdom patients of a similar age group being 1.1 and 0.4 per 1,000 respectively.

REFERENCE

Chief Medical Officer (1957), "Report to the Ministry of Health for the Year 1957," Part II, p. 23 and Appendix C. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1959) 35, 55.

APPENDIX I

CLINICS INCLUDED IN SURVEY, BY REGION

N.B. A small number of additional clinics submitted partial information, which was incomplete for 1958 and was not capable of being used under either category.

YORKSHIRE: *Complete Coverage*: 13 Clinics

Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield (3), Wakefield.

NORTH-WEST: *Complete Coverage*: 18 Clinics

Ashton-under-Lyne, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Bootle, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Liverpool (3), Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Southport, Wallasey, Warrington, Wigan.

Incomplete Coverage: 2 Clinics

Manchester (2).

NORTH-EAST: *Complete Coverage*: 6 Clinics

Durham, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Sunderland, Teeside.

WEST: *Complete Coverage*: 16 Clinics

Avonmouth, Barnstable, Bath, Bristol (2), Cheltenham, Cornwall (5), Gloucester, Hereford, Kidderminster, Weston-super-Mare, Worcester.

Incomplete Coverage: 2 Clinics

Bridgwater, Torbay.

LONDON: *Complete Coverage*: 9 Clinics

Albert Dock, Clapton, Endell Street, Hillingdon, Miller, Prince of Wales, Seamen's Hospital, Stratford, Whitechapel.

Incomplete Coverage: 8 Clinics

Croydon, Guy's, South London, St. Bartholomew's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, Watford, West London.

MIDLANDS: *Complete Coverage*: 2 Clinics

Nottingham, Lincoln.

Incomplete coverage: 1 Clinic

Birmingham.

SOUTH AND EAST: *Complete Coverage*: 12 Clinics

Bury St. Edmunds, Chelmsford, Colchester, Gt. Yarmouth, Guildford, Ipswich, Poole, Rochester, Southampton, Weymouth, Woking, Worthing.

Incomplete Coverage: 3 Clinics

Portsmouth, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester.

WALES: *Complete Coverage*: 8 Clinics

Barry, Cardiff (2), Llandudno, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Swansea.

Incomplete Coverage: 1 Clinic

Ffestiniog.

SCOTLAND: *Complete Coverage*: 3 Clinics

Glasgow (3).

Incomplete Coverage: 1 Clinic

Glasgow (1).

APPENDIX II

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF CASES OF GONORRHOEA AND OTHER CONDITIONS, BY SEX AND REGION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958

Disease	Sex	Region	Country of Origin									Total
			West Indies	West Africa	Other Negro	Asia	Mediterranean	United Kingdom	Eire	Europe	Other White	
Gonorrhoea	Male	Yorkshire ..	432	59	2	218	6	440	39	35	3	1,234
		North-West ..	502	218	38	84	75	1,974	192	94	80	3,257
		North-East ..	18	14	6	54	10	423	24	60	6	615
		West ..	69	3	—	14	20	284	13	36	4	443
		London ..	1,956	305	42	317	586	3,303	361	256	131	7,257
		Midlands ..	658	15	1	126	20	685	10	14	—	1,529
		South and East ..	42	2	1	4	9	393	15	30	7	503
		Wales ..	11	5	1	14	18	428	18	53	1	549
	Totals ..		3,688	621	91	831	744	7,930	672	578	232	15,387
	Female	Yorkshire ..	27	—	—	—	1	267	5	4	—	304
		North-West ..	17	—	1	—	1	875	25	8	1	928
		North-East ..	1	—	—	1	—	205	—	—	—	207
		West ..	8	—	—	—	2	79	—	6	2	97
		London ..	96	3	1	4	32	705	37	13	5	896
		Midlands ..	30	—	—	—	—	333	—	—	—	363
		South and East ..	2	1	—	1	—	200	4	6	—	214
		Wales ..	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	45
	Totals ..		181	4	2	6	36	2,709	71	37	8	3,054
Other Conditions	Male	Yorkshire ..	140	21	1	248	7	1,532	23	106	5	2,083
		North-West ..	103	70	39	137	50	5,393	98	91	38	6,020
		North-East ..	14	10	2	84	44	1,886	28	116	5	2,189
		West ..	72	10	5	52	51	1,233	14	71	22	1,530
		London ..	1,193	181	52	470	792	8,936	486	438	200	12,748
		Midlands ..	395	13	107	34	12	1,591	20	93	2	2,267
		South and East ..	25	4	3	51	18	1,392	32	46	15	1,586
		Wales ..	13	10	2	22	32	1,064	36	92	—	1,271
	Totals ..		1,956	319	211	1,098	1,006	23,027	737	1,053	287	29,694
	Female	Yorkshire ..	61	—	—	1	3	916	8	26	—	1,015
		North-West ..	29	2	1	6	10	2,114	18	9	2	2,191
		North-East ..	—	—	—	1	3	621	1	—	—	626
		West ..	11	—	—	—	2	480	8	4	—	505
		London ..	438	11	8	15	61	2,615	103	85	8	3,344
		Midlands ..	74	—	3	—	2	1,022	—	2	1	1,104
		South and East ..	2	1	1	1	—	694	6	5	—	710
		Wales ..	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	74
	Totals ..		615	14	13	24	81	8,538	144	131	11	9,569

Pays d'origine des malades fréquentant des cliniques antivenériennes.—Étude de 138.626 cas

Résumé et conclusions

(1) Le Groupe Médical Coopératif Britannique a procédé à une enquête sur le pays d'origine de 138.626 malades traités dans les cliniques des maladies vénériennes de Grande Bretagne pendant les années 1952, 1955 et 1958. Sur ce nombre, 37.818 malades étaient atteints de blennorrhagie et 100.808 d' "autres affections". On classa les pays d'origine en neuf groupes. Un total de 105 cliniques—dont 87 furent à même de donner une information complète pour l'ensemble de ces 3 années—y participèrent.

(2) On nota en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles une augmentation des chiffres nationaux de la blennorrhagie. Pendant les 4 années 1954-58 il y eut une augmentation de 60,5 pour cent chez les hommes et de 54,1 pour cent chez les femmes.

(3) L'enquête en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles offre des données pour 1958 concernant le pays d'origine de 15.387 cas de blennorrhagie masculine (68,7% du total national) et de 3.054 cas de blennorrhagie féminine (55,6% du total national). Parmi les hommes, 51,5% étaient nés au Royaume-Uni, 24% aux Indes Occidentales et 24,5% ailleurs. Parmi les femmes, 88,7% étaient nées au Royaume-Uni, 5,9% aux Indes Occidentales et 5,4% ailleurs. Les malades nés aux Indes Occidentales formaient le groupe le plus important des deux sexes, en dehors des malades nés au Royaume-Uni.

(4) On trouva que, dans les cliniques donnant une information complète, 54,9% de l'augmentation des cas de blennorrhagie masculine entre 1952 et 1958 (mais seulement 14,7% de l'augmentation des cas de blennorrhagie féminine) était due à un nombre croissant d'infections chez les immigrants des Indes Occidentales. Cette tendance est devenue de plus en plus apparente depuis 1955.

(5) Chez les hommes atteints de blennorrhagie, le pourcentage de malades des Indes Occidentales en 1958 était le plus élevé dans les Midlands (43 %) et dans le Yorkshire (35 %), n'atteignant pas 3 % dans le Nord-Est ainsi que dans les cliniques galloises participant à l'enquête. Dans treize cliniques la proportion moyenne était de 40,3 % et dans trois autres elle dépassait 30 %. Le nombre d'Indiens Occidentaux dans les cliniques écossaises n'était pas excessif.

(6) Bien qu'elle n'atteigne pas une appréciable proportion de l'ensemble, il y a eu aussi une augmentation relativement substantielle de blennorrhagie parmi les mâles nés en Asie et dans la région méditerranéenne.

(7) Les malades des Indes Occidentales avaient à leur

actif en 1958 moins de 7 % des cas d' "autres affections" chez les deux sexes, bien qu'ici aussi il y eut une augmentation relativement importante à partir de 1955. Le nombre des malades des deux sexes nés au Royaume-Uni baissa pendant la même période. En 1958 les malades des Indes Occidentales des deux sexes étaient plus nombreux que les malades de n'importe quel autre groupe, excepté ceux nés au Royaume-Uni.

(8) On a calculé que, en 1958 chez les Indiens Occidentaux, le pourcentage annuel des blennorrhagies dépistées était d'au moins 36,9 pour mille chez les hommes et 12 pour mille chez les femmes, alors que pour le Royaume-Uni les chiffres des malades du même âge étaient respectivement de 1,1 et 0,4 pour mille.